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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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interests of the  
McALL MISSION  
in FRANCE

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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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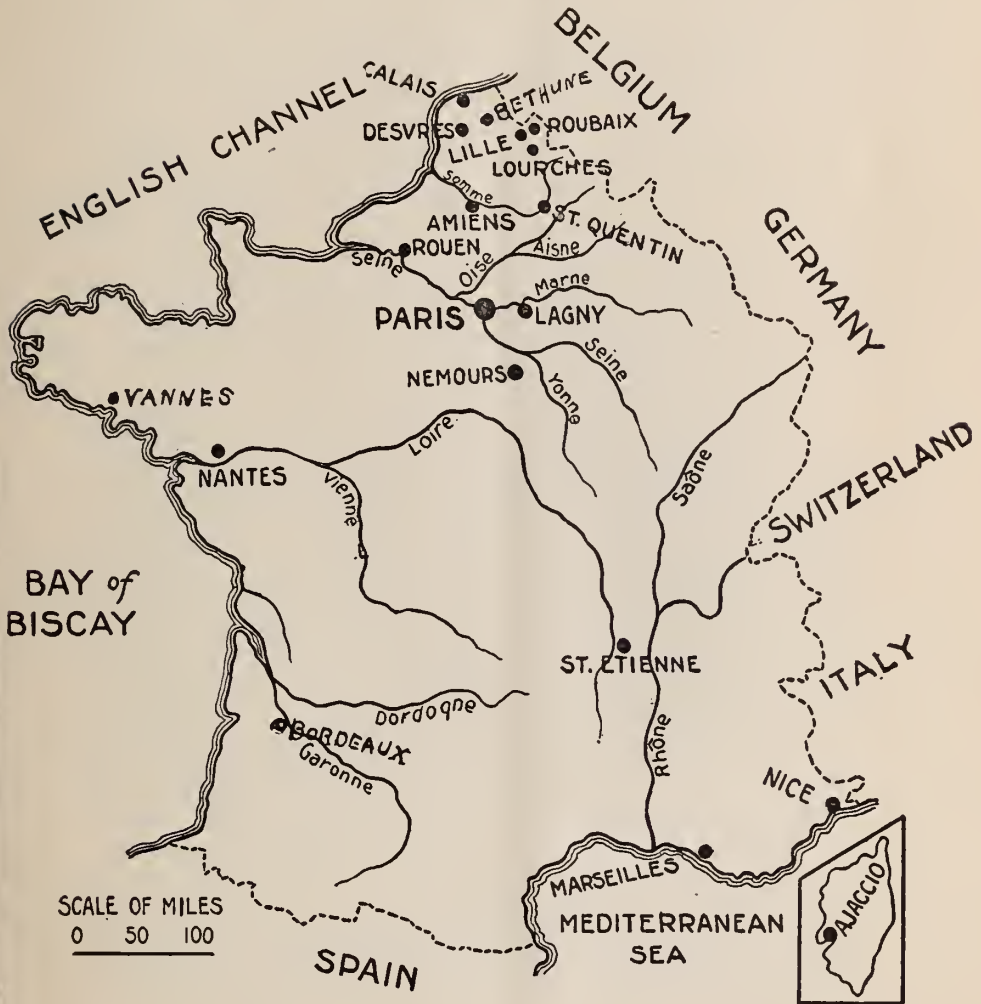
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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXIX

JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER I



THE Mc ALL MISSION CENTRES IN FRANCE

The Semeuse at Vannes will be transferred shortly to Saint-Nazaire to extend the work there under the direction of M. Chastand. At present M. A. Boudot is working at St. Nazaire. Years ago he was converted in Marseilles where he read on the shutter of our hall the words, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" M. Boudot was just on the point of sailing for America to try his fortune when that verse was sufficient to turn him to the consecration of his life to service for Christ.

It is interesting to read in the *Le Christianisme* that one result of the war is the development of a new Protestant village in Algiers. Doubtless some of the Algerians who came from this village to the army were already Protestants. Others came under Protestant influences while in France, with the result that the entire village has now become Protestant. It is quite possible that a similar story might be told of other French colonies and mission fields.

Director Guex writes: "Never has the spiritual atmosphere of our Vacation Colonies been more in evidence than during the past summer in Touraine, where we took solely the children of *Salle Centrale*. The following little story will illustrate what I mean as to the spiritual progress of our children. Quite on their own initiative they decided that each evening they would hold a little service led by one after another in turn. One evening they asked Mlle Paul and M. Nicod to be present. 'The president of the meeting' was a small Jew, of eleven years, who first gave out a hymn, then read a short selection from the Gospel, followed by a brief exposition upon the text, 'Art thou he that should come or look we for another?' Then he made a short prayer as did each other child in turn. These little services were repeated every evening. Is it not fine that those children who belong to unbelieving families should have arrived at such a degree of spiritual development? This result has come about in good part from the fact that for a number of years we have taken our children into the country for a period of two or three months, during which time they have lived in the atmosphere of a Christian family."

The "Committee of Mutual Aid," of Geneva, Switzerland, is interesting itself in the recovery of a painting, long ago given to our Hall at St. Quentin by Professor Jean Monnier. It is a life-size picture of the Good Samaritan, with the victim of the robbers on his ass; painted by one of the Burnand brothers (who it will be remembered decorated our *Semeuse* of Tourcoing). When our St. Quentin Hall was utterly destroyed by bombardment, this fine painting was removed for safety to the Protestant temple, some parts of which survived the bombardment. But the painting subsequently disappeared, together with the archives of the church, the communion and baptismal service and the pastoral robes.

The installation of M. L. Bertfand at Grenelle took place on Sunday, November 7th, and we are glad to have him placed at this post for which he seems so well qualified.

The American Red Cross having wound up their work in the Manse at Grenelle, it was transformed at small expense into a *Foyer*, and now two good rooms are furnished to form a center for social work, especially to group the families together for the study of the many problems which are the order of the day. A Co-operative Society has been formed to help in rendering the means of procuring the necessities of life for the hard-pressed workers. The work among the young has prospered. The *Ecole de Garde* has become a kind of Sunday-school five days in the week, where a large number of children are brought under Gospel influence, and the mothers' meetings have been well followed. Thus the results obtained at Grenelle are the proofs of the usefulness of women workers, who should, in future, occupy a much larger place in our churches and missions.

Already it has opened its doors to several young women who are preparing for evangelistic work—our *Foyer*, 20 de la rue du Sergent-Bauchat—twenty young women have registered to follow the course as regular scholars. The young men are not as numerous; the first being a young Breton whose desire for a religious vocation was awakened at the Nantes *Fraternité*.

## THE HALF CENTURY FUND

JANUARY 17, 1872—JANUARY 17, 1922

To have rounded out fifty years of work in any good cause is something to make the heart thrill with gratitude; and now, as the Mission enters on the last year of its half century of service to France, it is surely fitting that the American McAll Association, the Mission's chief source of financial support, should consider how most appropriately to mark so momentous a date. The supreme question confronting our Association is that of awakening an American interest commensurable with the opportunity in France.

"It was by no chance coincidence that Robert McAll went to France within the year which ended the old régime and initiated the new. The People's Mission was to become in God's providence one of the vital sources of moral strength to the Republic during whose birth-throes it was born. How efficiently it has ministered to this high end has been made evident in countless ways. Dr. McAll's decoration by the President of France for his 'services to humanity' gave official recognition to the value of his work. Converts of the Mission in government positions today are living witnesses to the same fact. So are those converts who have gone out as missionaries to lift up the lives of men in France's far-away colonial possessions. So even more are the thousands of inconspicuous lives and homes which have felt the regenerating power of the Gospel through the Mission's instrumentality."

In these words the Field Secretary sent forth his appeal for American interest as the McAll Mission was approaching its fortieth anniversary. The response was the beautiful new building which has since served as the Mission's headquarters. Today he voices our opportunity in the following compelling words:

"The intervening decade has spelled tragedy in more ways than one for the organization of Dr. McAll's founding, but despite the toll of the war, the 'People's Mission' not only still stands as one of the most 'vital sources of moral strength to the Republic during whose birth-throes it was born,' but occupies a place of spiritual significance—of indispensability—to the post-war France of 1920, even greater than the place it occupied in 1872.

"All the world is watching with admiration and amazement the rejuvenescence of the deathless French spirit, that

spirit which has proved itself not only the fittest to survive, but which has shown in the two years following the war a determination to achieve and a unity of purpose not equalled the world over.

“The McAll Mission as a unit of French life has shown the same type of spirit and purpose. Its care for those in need during the dreadful years when France was overrun by the enemy won for it great numbers of new friends to whom its work of relief for the wounded, the widow and the orphan, proved its Gospel true. Since the war’s termination the work of reconstruction, both of shattered buildings, and shattered men, as well as the new enterprises set in motion, the finding of men to fill vacancies made by the war, and, above all, the quick and eager responsiveness of the men and women of France to the Mission’s appeal—all of these things are a prophecy and a promise of a wider and deeper influence than the Mission has ever exercised.

“Granted that this is a true reading of the signs of the times, the coming Fiftieth Anniversary is to mark a point of departure into an era of unprecedented influence upon French life. The appeal comes to you to participate in helping to make the prophecies of the present hour come true. Under God, your prayers and gifts can fulfill the aspirations and hopes of the men and women of the Mission who, to the limit of their courage and strength and even beyond that limit, are extending the hope of the Gospel in every possible direction.

“During the years since the fortieth anniversary, despite the interruption and distraction of the war, the generosity of American friends has more than met the ‘aspirations and hopes’ of the Paris Committee. Today the opportunities for service are easily the double of those of 1912. Among the most imperative needs of the Mission are:

“Funds for the completion of reconstruction work in the North.

“Funds for the building of another chapel-boat.

“Funds to cover the larger budget made necessary by the exigencies of the times.

“Funds for country homes for Vacation Bible-schools.

“Any friend who would give \$10,000 to buy a farm for

another country home would be a benefactor indeed; any friend who would give \$10,000 to complete the Mission's third boat fund would be an equally splendid helper; any friend to whom it especially appealed to train consecrated young men and women for future service in the Mission's ministry as pastors, Bible women and Christian nurses, would increase the Mission's efficiency.

"We long to ask the Christian people of America for hundreds of thousands of dollars to make the *Mission Populaire* the best equipped organization in the world. We cannot, however, refuse to recognize the facts of present-day life in the backwash of the great war. We are under no illusions in confessing that we know that the day of the 'drive' is over. Accordingly, while confident that within the next decade many friends will come to our help in respect to our great hopes, for the moment we ask only for the modest anniversary gift indicated by the anniversary itself, namely, \$50,000, or a thousand dollars a year for each of the fifty years of the Mission's history. This sum, at least, we would put into the hands of the Mission's directors for such immediate use as may be the most necessary.

"What nation in all the world is our creditor nation today equally with France? Long ago, for conscience's sake, her refugees came to us and contributed of their brilliant intellectual and religious power to the making of our nation. Her sons and ours laid down their lives side by side in defense of a common ideal; her children, even her little boys and girls, cry out to us today to help them to grow into strong men and women that France may still have the physical and spiritual resistance to maintain her incomparable place among the peoples of this world. It is only as the Christ holds her allegiance that France of the future will still be strong and resistless. Today she opens her heart to us. To give her our love is to give her our best, even the knowledge of the endless life in Christ Jesus.

"To what extent may we count on your participation toward the realization of all these hopes?"



**FIVES-LILLE, 1919-1920**

A BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF THE YEAR'S WORK

BY PASTOR HENRI NICK

On Sunday evenings we hold a meeting for social, moral and religious instruction, preceded usually by a short song service, or rythmic movements by the children, or by singing, in which all participate.

On Mondays we meet for Gospel study.

On Tuesday our choirs practice under the direction of M. Noguier, and the boys do their gymnastics.

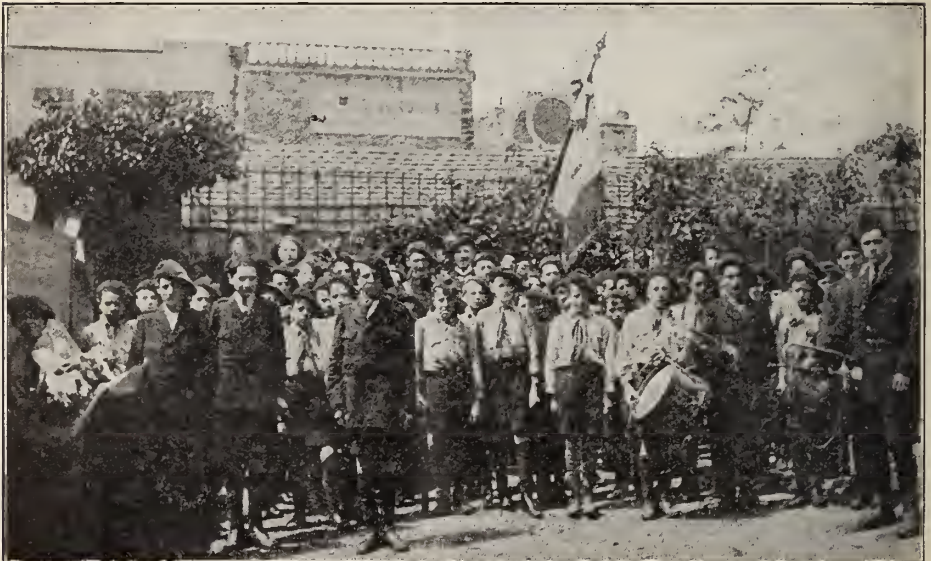
Wednesday is the day for our prayer meeting. Since the war this has not been as full of life as we could hope but is gradually coming back to normal. Once a month the Bible study class is replaced by a meeting of Christian Endeavor, in which are grouped those who have the most to do with the month's actual work. More and more it is our hope that this group shall constitute the central gathering of the *Foyer du Peuple*.

Our co-operative store continues to render the greatest service. It contributes sensibly to the diminution of the cost of living for the members of the *Foyers*, and a part of its profits go to our temperance work and to the treasury of the mutual aid society of the *Foyer*. Thus the spirit of mutual help is developed and the working man learns more and more about helping himself.

Our library contains some good books, but could easily be much enlarged. It played an important role during the war, especially in sustaining the morale of our people, when many took advantage of their enforced leisure during the sad German occupation to become their own instructors. The other day I was visiting the father of a family and he told me how during the occupation he had spent much of his time in learning writing and mathematics through the aid of his children, who acted as his teachers. As the result he has been made superintendent in a large factory. This man is more than fifty years old, which fact adds to the merit of his effort.

Our games are interesting many of our boys and young men, and the gymnasium draws a goodly number.

The Girl Scouts continue their activity most satisfactorily. These little girls give one morning a week to their gymnastics and a class, the purpose of which is to make them more supple and to develop them physically. I do not need to add that they are most enthusiastic over their courses. The fine weather is giving us some difficulty with our boys' group because the Bible-school takes place at the same hour as the football games, of which the boys have become passionately fond. We ourselves have organized a football squad among the members of the Christian Union, for we want all our boys to complete their religious instruction at our school.



A BOY-SCOUT TROOP

The trousseau class has begun again. The girls each contribute a small quota which provides the materials. This they make up themselves and thus learn to sew and to be thrifty. Mme Waffler directs the work and told me that she was devoting herself to it in memory of Mme Nick, who started it. Thus Mme Nick's memory continues to make itself felt amongst us. Many people speak to me of her as I go the rounds of my parish, telling me of the wise counsels that from time to time she gave them.

Besides our regular school, which at the moment numbers 150 attendants, we have a school for the little ones which brings together about seventy, and it is those who delight us the most. My daughter, with the assistance of two other young women, directs this latter school. The other day a new and very pretty child who was, I believe, seven years old, joined our number. My daughter asked her where she came from, meaning the street in which she lived, but the question was misunderstood, for a neighbor of the little one replied for her, "She comes from the free-thinkers," which in the child's mouth meant unbelievers. Truly, it is most needful that the Saviour be no longer unknown of all these little ones, when a child of seven coming to our school for the first time can be described by one of her next-door neighbors as a free-thinker. Poor little ones! They are brought up by parents who do not even know the name of Him Who makes their hearts to beat.

Our work among these children ought to be and must be greatly expanded. The children of our Sunday-school should be at least doubled in number. Mlle Bohin, a member of the Federation of Christian Students and my helper, is in charge of the Thursday-school. I am beginning to realize deeply the need of an assistant pastor, younger than myself, and a man who understands childhood and youth. I would even say that this is my greatest concern at the moment.\* I feel the same solicitude in regard to our buildings. The hall for the Young Men's Christian Union has tumbled down and, of course, is absolutely useless.†

At the moment we have as helpers a young student and his wife who were brought to the Gospel by attending the meetings of Christian students and have voluntarily offered themselves as assistants at our services. Formerly they knew nothing whatever of the Gospel. It is painful to think that in our beautiful country there is still such a large number of

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\* A splendid helper has been found in M. Henri Nusslé, who was installed at Fives, October 10th.

† There is being built in the *foyer* court, in place of the old building which fell in ruins, a little house, the second story of which will be a *salle* for the work and the first will contain four rooms for the *concièrge*.

people of all classes and social ranks who do not know Jesus Christ.

The Band of Hope, which is a splendid work of Christian education and of moral development, is directed by Mlle Gerard.

We have held a temperance campaign at Fives with the co-operation of several Protestant pastors, including M. Dejar-nac, of St. Quentin.

At Easter the Blue Cross, or total abstinence society, met with us and the results were a number of new signatures. A street parade awakened the enthusiasm of our members and drew the attention of the people of the Faubourg to our temperance work. Each section carried its banner. They sang as they walked and many anti-alcoholic tracts were distributed. Our meetings did not have the *éclat* of those before the war, but they did mark the recommencement of the Blue Cross work in the North, which, indeed, since the war is more urgent than ever.

Our Christian Endeavor meetings on Wednesday nights are the very center of the *Foyer's* life.

We bless God every day for having given us such consecrated co-workers as M. and Mme Vallée, Mlle Gerard and many other friends, women, girls, teachers and working men of experience, without whom it would be impossible to carry on our task.

We continue to miss Mme Nick terribly, but her memory is in evidence everywhere. Many recall to me from day to day her words which had penetrated to the depths of their hearts. The fiancée of a pastor told me that when she had announced to Mme Nick her engagement my wife replied, "My dear, it is not only the man whom you have espoused, but the parish." Another woman told me of the special help she had been to her. Again, one of our pastors reported this story of one of the most distinguished women of his church, "When I was tired or troubled, if I could only sit down in a comfortable chair in the same room with Mme Nick, it was not necessary for me even to open my mouth. Her very presence brought back my peace of mind."

Professor Henri Dubois' life was a furrow of light and his going home has left a great void on the earth. His tender

solicitude for men's souls, his free classes for working men, in which his great soul was reflected, is a truly powerful example of consecration—all of this remaining as a permanent force in our work. At one time he was giving to the *Foyer* not only every spare minute, but also every franc that was not absolutely necessary for his whole life. "He being dead yet speaketh."

I would mention many young men mowed down by the war who had given themselves to God with the entire enthusiasm of their hearts. Without doubt God has need of the young in heaven, but their going leaves an emptiness here which those who survive cannot fill.

This is but a handful of news, but we hope to send you more later. We are living in extremely troubled moments. The equilibrium of the world, which was destroyed by the war, is being re-established at great cost. The spirits of men are agitated and demoralized. Discontent is the rule. We feel ourselves to be on the eve of great events. Society is shaking to its foundations, and rocks upon insecure bases. Precious it is, indeed, to be able to recall in such hours as these that our destiny is in the hands of God and that it is He as the Great Pilot Who directs humanity through the tempest to better things.

We can but express our gratitude to our American friends who help us so greatly by their gifts, their prayers and their faith.

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At Fives-Lille, on October 10th, M. Henri Nusslé was officially introduced to the habitués of the *Foyer* where he had been actively at work since the first of October. After some words of welcome from M. Nick, M. Guex expressed his joy in introducing the young pastor to the work which had been so abundantly blessed by God in the past, but where so much remains to be done to illumine the working population of Fives-Lille with the Gospel—the only power strong enough to combat evil in its many forms, individual and social. M. Nusslé forcefully expressed his desire to help and his address evidenced the enthusiasm he brings to this work to which he wishes to consecrate his youth. Some beautiful choruses by the young men and girls added to the enjoyment of the splendid meeting which closed with a brief address by M. Vallée.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE MISSION BY A PASSENGER IN  
M. SAINTON'S AUTOMOBILE**

REV. JOHN H. STRONG, D.D.

I am glad on my return from France to speak my word for that land which has lost and won so much for us and for all the world, and for the McAll Mission, which has from the day of its founding been God's angel of mercy from heaven to her.

Last summer, in a car given to the Mission by the lamented Mrs. Sankey, of Rochester, as a memorial to her husband, a party of four of us threaded our way through the lovely Cevennes, whose soil was red with Huguenot blood in the days of mediæval persecution. We stood in the tower of Constance at Aigues Mortes with its walls of stone eighteen feet thick. We read the word "Resister" scratched on the stone floor, and thought of Marie Durand, imprisoned there for thirty-seven years with other Protestant women, when a word of recantation would have set them free. We stood on the balcony of the Chateau of Amboise, where Francis I had once stood with his bride, Mary Queen of Scots, and Catherine de Medici and her two sons, afterwards Charles IX and Henry III, and saw twelve hundred Huguenots in the courtyard below slaughtered before their eyes! There in Paris before the now Protestant "Temple" of the Oratoire stands the noble statue of Coligny, among the first victims of St. Bartholomew, and near by, the high tower of the Church of St. Germain d'Auxerrois, from which the signal was given bidding the massacre begin.

It is unseemly to forget France's sacrificial ministry. Why should we forget the Revolution? Wild and passionate though she was, France none the less poured out her life and heart for the world. There in the Place de la Concorde stood the guillotine. There on the mounting steps of St. Roch the crowds gathered to see the tumbrils laden with victims roll by. France clarified freedom as she clarified literature. The principles of human liberty, wrought out so energetically and patiently by England, came forth with a new ardor after they had passed through the crucible of the sufferings of France.

And her third and greatest Gethsemane? I walked those battlefields, white and arid, where soil twelve feet below the

surface had been turned up. In Rheims fourteen out of ten thousand houses were left untouched by shell-fire. Everywhere were blasted trees and villageless stretches, seamed and pox-marked; everywhere the wrecks and munitions of war. Round about Verdun four hundred thousand French lie buried, the bodies of forty thousand of whom have been found.

Ten million Catholics; a million Protestants, and an ocean of spiritual ignorance tossing between! Two million less men than women since the war, and the moral problem rising from this! A careful observer told me that the girl who rises safe to pure womanhood in France is a miracle now. And as the sky darkens, the mad lights of pleasure flare the more terribly. In the language of one of the Paris journals this summer: "While Europe totters on the verge of a volcano, Paris dances the tango on the beach at Deauville!"

What will steady France and give her light in the midnight hour?

The McAll Mission is the answer of America's love to France's spiritual need. That the McAll is supplying the need, who would pretend? Not a few of her workers lie beneath the sod, and too few are left to pick up the torch which their hands have laid down. If the McAll could match opportunity with numbers till her strength were like her spirit! Yet she still has great and glowing personalities, and growing adaptation, and the faith that never fails; and was it not a divine voice once that said, confounding all human standards, "The people that are with thee are too many for me to deliver the Midianites into your hand"?

Paris still claims the strength of Director Guex at the Central Hall; the culture and fire of Dr. d'Aubigné, and the tumultuous energy and oratory of Pastor Hirsch in the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle. The last of this powerful trio recalled to me Dwight L. Moody by his physiognomy and energy as, on the anniversary of the entrance of France into the war, he poured out his soul in a stream of mingled faith and patriotism.

But it was my supreme privilege to sit for thirty days in the McAll automobile beside M. Sainton, evangelist of the Mission, friend of God, a benediction on all who knew him, as

he conducted us from Nice across the southern border of France to Biarritz, then up across the central plateau to Paris, and thence to Cherbourg. "A Catholic by birth, a Protestant by education, a Christian by conversion," so he describes himself. To me he is the man who loves God's Word, wins his fellowmen, and for fifty years uninterruptedly has known the joy of the Lord. Modest, one would never gather that he was an evangelist known over all France; gentle as a woman, one would never dream of the fiery temper God has subdued; humble, he is at home among all ranks and classes and the friend of all. But his throne is in the market-places of that fair land where for more than a half century he has spread the seed of life broadcast—there and in the hearts which by force higher than human he has made one with himself.

Yes, there are those who are paying our debt and refreshing France's weariness. God prosper them in the task!

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#### ACTIVITY AT NICE IN 1919-1920

ARNOLD MALAN

The director of the work at Nice, M. Malan, characterizes the Salle de l'Avenue Barriglione as a beehive during the past year's activities. "Never," he reports, "have we had as many or as varied a number of helpers, which has contributed not a little to the splendid progress of the work—pastor and laymen to the number of twenty-nine have spoken in our hall. We would like to name them all, but the list would be too long. They know how precious their help has been and how deep is our gratitude.

As means of propaganda we note particularly:

I. Our show windows in which each day, along with the open Bible, the hymn book, "*Cantiques Populaires*," two posters in the national colors have given the program of services for the week. Varied pictures complete the arrangement of our show windows before which at any moment one can see people looking at the hours of meetings, reading the Bible, studying the pictures thoughtfully or humming the hymns.

II. The "door-keeper's service," cared for especially by M. Vallée, M. St. Henry, as well as by my son Paul, who has



put his whole heart into it. Our meetings have been largely benefited by it. Each Sunday except in the summer months the hall has been well filled and we have always had quite a proportion of the floating population gathered from the street who have seemed much interested and have told us of the good they have received.

III. Special meetings and outings have been much appreciated not only by our children but by the grown-up people as well.

IV. Three special series of evangelistic meetings. The women's meetings have continued to grow in size and in interest.

My last report spoke of the formation of a meeting for girls, held fortnightly, and a group for Bible study about to be formed. A few words on the result of all this activity. It is not always easy to judge results, because a part of those who form the audience are transients, but because of this the number of those who hear the Gospel is augmented. If it were possible to count the number who cross our door-sill the total number would certainly be surprising. As an example of the help received by those who pass through, let me tell you of a young Jew whom we noticed several times and who said to me the last time he was present: "I am a Jew, but I have listened to you with a great deal of pleasure and Christianity attracts me. I want very much to be guided." I gave to him as the best guide a copy of the Gospels and the Acts. He left Nice delighted with his guide. Several times we noticed in the audience a young man and his wife who both seemed very much interested. We made their acquaintance. They joined our Bible class and one evening at my request the man gave his testimony: "Very much absorbed in my affairs I was walking down this avenue when my attention was suddenly caught by the display in the show windows of this hall, which I had noticed before. Accustomed to the magnificent displays in the show windows of our big shops I was struck at once by the character of this one. Nothing to dazzle the eyes, but yet of such interest that I paused. A large open book, placed in the center of the window, bearing a title that you know very well—The Holy Bible. My attention was caught by a

notice placed beside it, 'The page is turned every day.' I knew a number of passages from the Bible, but, I confess, very imperfectly. I reasoned if they turn a page why not read the one for today and I did so. Then my curiosity was aroused by the words which said that every gift is from God. Reflecting on the meaning I came to the conclusion that God had a right to our gratitude and that on our part we ought to have absolute trust in Him from Whom all things come to us." This young man had been destined for the priesthood, but had given it up. The simple preaching of the Gospel had succeeded better in finding the way to his heart.

In a word—a little good has been done and we have not failed of encouragements.

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#### FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING IN AISNE SECTOR TO BE RESTORED

It is significant that the first public edifice to be re-erected in the Aisne region should be a Protestant church.

An encouraging beginning of the actual work of reconstruction of the ruined French churches was made on Sunday, July 18th, when the cornerstone of the Reformed Church at St. Quentin was laid in the presence of a large assembly widely representative of French Protestantism and of that international sympathy which has so notably sustained the work of the descendants of the Huguenots.

The account of the dedication in the *Le Christianisme au XXe Siècle* says: "As in ancient times when the temple was rebuilt at Jerusalem, the tears of the faithful were mingled with their thanksgiving."

"In the court of the chapel, built by the Capuchins in 1615, appropriated to the Protestants in 1833, an assembly of from four to five hundred persons gathered. The first stone of the future edifice was formally presented by the president of the Presbyterial council, M. Pannier, to the Mayor of St. Quentin, the township being owner of the land. M. Tricoteaux responded with great amiability. The *procès verbal* once placed in the stone, and the usual formalities accomplished by M. Grécourt, the dean of the Presbyterial councillors present, and Mme Larcher, the President of the local *Comité d'Entr'Aide*, Pastor Alizon made the prayer. Addresses were made by Messrs. de Witt and Macfarland, some beautiful chants given by a choir grouped in the ruins of the ancient temple, by the Young Women's Christian Associa-

tion and by the entire assembly. After a fervent prayer by Pastor Morel, and the benediction pronounced by Pastor Roussiez, the congregation separated, to meet again, God willing, after some months, for the dedication ceremony."—*From Federal Council Bulletin.*

#### OUR OUTPOST AT ST. QUENTIN

On Sunday, October 17th, Mlle Prevost-Brouillet was installed in the hall of the rue Cronstadt, where the repairs are barely completed and which stands rejuvenated in the midst of houses half destroyed by the bombardments. The hall, which for many years has been a school, was filled with friends from the church and the neighborhood. M. Guex took possession of it in the name of the Mission and thanked the Presbyterian Council for having placed it at his disposal. He introduced Mlle Prevost-Brouillet to her new work and she responded by outlining her plans. It is to the children, young people and women that she hopes to minister in this quarter, where material and moral ruins abound. The whole ceremony manifested the cordial relations existing between the Evangelical church and the Mission. It is hoped that in a few months will follow the inauguration of the property just recently acquired for a permanent hall. It was formerly a fine mansion; now it is a poor ruin riddled by shells. A large garden, at present cut through by a German trench, will allow the children room to play. God grant that a pastor evangelist may be found to make of this building a new center for preaching the Gospel.

In her first report from her new post, Mlle Prevost-Brouillet writes:

"It is a fête day and we ought not to be having school, but this morning some of my oldest (!) pupils came to ask that it might be held as usual, and as I had searched for and secured several new children this week I assented. It was the best Thursday-school I have had since we started, about forty-two are now enrolled. I have fourteen Girl Scouts and ten boys—nine and a half to be exact—as there is one who has not quite decided to take upon himself the responsibilities that I demand of them. They come also to the Sunday-school which now numbers forty-two. I hope by next Sunday to have two little boys who came near being very seriously burned. Their mother had put into the only stove that warmed the poor little

cabin a piece of manufactured fuel which exploded, shattering the stove. The four children who were warming themselves around it were almost killed. This manufactured fuel, imported from Germany, contained a tube of explosives. There are still many of them unfortunately and it is necessary to break the bricks in two to be prudent. I may have also a little boy whose left hand was cut off by a German officer and another whose mother was shot. This child's father was at our meeting last Sunday. The men have promised to help me beat 'the call' in Le Faubourg d'Isle. They have also helped me to install the lamps and hang the curtains."

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### AN APPRECIATION OF SOME McALL WORKERS

HELEN M. CRAIG

In the three months I was in Paris this summer I had an opportunity to meet and talk with many of the McAll workers, and I was particularly impressed with the whole-hearted consecration of each one. May I sketch a few of them for you?

First of all, the Director of the Mission, M. Henri Guex. He is a fine looking, rather tall, well-built man, a true type of the French gentleman. I heard him preach once and spent nearly two hours one day in his office at the Mission headquarters, discussing the Mission work: the present wonderful opportunity, the inadequacy of even our large building at rue Pierre Levée for the work that is developing, the terrible lack of man power and consequent overwork of many of our staff, notably M. Guex himself, although he did not say so.

Then he spoke of the splendid work America had done and asked if I supposed we would continue to back the Mission in the new ways in which the work must be developed. For "the old order changeth," in France as in America, the social consciousness is awakening. It is no longer sufficient to open an old shop on the street and ask the working man in to hear a Gospel talk, he must be taught how to live, cared for physically, as well as spiritually. M. Guex told of his fears of what would happen when the franc goes back to normal, unless we, of the American McAll Association, stand ready to give three dollars where we are now giving one. I could but assure him of our continued interest and help.

In the office I met M. Westphal, a young and recent worker, and though I talked little with him, I was drawn to him. He has one of the sweetest smiles I ever saw, and the young people seemed very devoted to him.

Next came Madame Roustain, the foster-mother of all the McAll orphans. She has some family to look after and I don't see how she keeps in touch with them all. But as I mentioned a few of Boston's adopted orphans she seemed to have their histories at her fingers' ends. She is of English origin, speaks English fluently and is always glad to hear from any American adopters. When I last saw her she had just returned from a two months' vacation (?) at the vacation colony at Flainville, where I presume she rested by looking after a crowd of small children twelve hours a day!

One Monday afternoon I strayed into Madame Vachon's office. She has charge of the relief work and each Monday gives out materials, cut and ready to make, to the old women in the neighborhood, too old or too infirm to work in shops, but who in this way earn from ten to fifteen francs a week. The garments thus made are given to needy men, women and children of the Mission. Mme Vachon told me she had just fitted out a family of fourteen children, the oldest sixteen years old! I can assure you that the boxes from America are eagerly opened and much prized.

Most of you know M. Henri Merle d'Aubigné. His knowledge of English and the contact he is able to establish with traveling Americans, by means of his Tuesday afternoon teas, make him a great asset to the Mission. He is also in charge of the new work at Boulevard Auguste Blanqui, with its fine cafeteria for working girls, and the Thursday-school, which is rapidly outgrowing the present quarters.

One other figure I cannot omit because it is such a heroic and pathetic one: Pastor Hirsch, now eighty years old, and blind. I heard him speak at a Sunday evening meeting with all his old-time fire and marvelous flow of language! In talking with me after the meeting he was bemoaning his blindness, but added quickly: "Fortunately, the eyes of the soul need never be blind!"

And now I should stop, but I cannot leave out the two

men of whom I saw the most, and who are doing such wonderful up-to-date Christian work in the Provinces, M. Chastand and M. Nick. M. Chastand is a wonderful little man, little in stature, but a giant in spiritual power; his charming personality, his organizing ability, his progressiveness, his delicious sense of humor, his consecration to all that is highest and best. I wish you could have been present at the simple communion service I attended one evening in the McAll Mission Hall, which he has named "*Le Foyer de l'Ame*," the home of the soul. About forty people were present, a large proportion of them young men, one of whom was introduced to me as a future evangelist.

And now I come to Pastor Henri Nick, verily an apostle. I saw him many times. Boston, you know, is particularly responsible for his work at Fives-Lille, and I spent many hours with him. The war has told on him and he looks worn, but who wouldn't after four years at the front as chaplain? I wish I could show you his brave, strong face as he hands a leaflet bearing on religion or alcoholism to a soldier on the train or passes a small Gospel in which he has marked certain passages to a young girl dressed in deep mourning, with the words, "Mademoiselle, may I offer you this little book to read? If you will read the passages I have indicated, I am sure you will find consolation for your sorrow." The approach is so tender, so unaffected and sincere that he never gets a rebuff, and when he steps from the train to change cars, there is a general hand-shaking and murmurs of "Good luck to you!" Several times during a day's journey we took together, some young chap, sometimes in uniform, sometimes in "civies," rushed up to him with the exclamation, "Oh, Monsieur Nick, don't you remember me; I was in the hospital or at the battle of —!" Then would follow inquiries of present status and work, and usually a little tract would change hands before the parting. His home is very modest, very small, I should say, when all six children are at home! Only the three sons were there when I dined with them, though I saw two of the daughters as they passed through Paris. The love and reverence the boys have for their father is beautiful to see, and the joking that goes on at the table when they make fun of his absent-mindedness and he quietly turns the tables on them!

It is a beautiful, loving Christian atmosphere that must have an influence on the neighborhood. The oldest son is rather an invalid. Paul, the second, has just begun his medical studies, and André is working to be an architect. Jeanne, the oldest daughter, about twenty years old, is the house mother and feels deeply her responsibility for the home, her brothers and sisters. In spite of quite serious deafness, she is a very live wire. She has a flourishing group of Girl Scouts at Fives-Lille, and also has charge of a primary class of about sixty little wrigglers in the Sunday-school.

With this very inadequate picture I must close. If I have been able to make you feel that these people are really worth helping to the extent of your power, I have accomplished my object.

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#### THE DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL AT LA BIENVENUE

In a letter of appreciation to the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, M. Henri Merle d'Aubigné reports the work that was accomplished with the gift of one hundred dollars from that organization. The Daily Vacation Bible School was open from two to six o'clock five days a week for the months of July and August. From the point of view of members it surpassed expectation. In the first week 114 children were enrolled and 213 were entered in all. The Bible teaching was given by M. Huard, who succeeded remarkably well, especially with the boys. He was assisted by Mme Kaspar, an able woman, who devoted herself to the girls. The children played on the large, shady terrace from two to three and from five to six o'clock; the hour from three to four was given to Bible study and learning hymns. The life of Christ, as told by Luke, formed the lesson course and was probably the only opportunity many of the children will ever have of hearing the Gospel story, although a number of them have begun to attend the regular Thursday and Sunday Bible schools.

The Daily Vacation Bible School Association has continued its interest and help by sending through the Elizabeth Relief Bureau a package of clothing and toys, made by the New York children in the schools, as a Christmas gift to their little French cousins.

**SLUM-BOY—CHRISTIAN—SOLDIER—PATRIOT**

“M. Jules Carles, member of the National Committee of the *Croix Bleue* Temperance Society, head of a soldiers’ Y. M. C. A. hut at the front during the war, and now district superintendent of the soldiers’ huts at Marseilles, has been given the *Croix de Guerre* with the following citation in the army orders: ‘As superintendent of a hut, gave his time and strength to ambulance work around Verdun, and helped the evacuated and the refugees; wounded during the bombardment of that district by the bursting of a shell, he continued to carry on his duties with remarkable bravery and with absolute contempt of danger.’”

Who is M. Jules Carles? Let me briefly tell his story. Carles lived in a slum in old Marseilles, the son of a degraded absinthe drinker. He was picked up by the Mission, and for some time attended the Sunday and Thursday-schools, thus learning a little of the Gospel. At the age of sixteen, or thereabout, his drunken father turned him out of the miserable slum-dwelling to fend for himself. One evening, M. Lenoir, returning from a journey, recognized Carles outside the station and spoke to him, asking him to carry his bag. He found out the miserable condition of the poor lad, and promised to help him. Providing him with a decent lodging and clothes, he found him work, and begged him to come to the hall again. He came, was cheered and stimulated to work hard, and before long he became a true Christian, taking an active part in Gospel temperance work. After a time, with M. Lenoir’s approval, he decided to offer himself to the army, and was enrolled, though his time to serve had not come.

Carles entered the regiment resolved to try and influence his comrades and to maintain his Christian profession. He founded a little temperance section in the regiment and was steadfast in his endeavor to help the men around him. He won the confidence of his company officer and was encouraged by him in his efforts. At the end of his service he left with a sergeant’s stripes, and on leaving his company was publicly thanked by his captain for the excellent example he had given and for the good he had done, having shown himself a model soldier and a true patriot.



Returning to civil life, Carles made his way and established himself in a good position, and married one of his associates in the Mission. He was ever at work as an evangelist and was for many years president of the largest Christian Endeavor Society in France, his influence growing with the years. When mobilization took place, he was called up as a reservist. The Y. M. C. A. having great need of competent men to take charge of the huts, application was made to have Carles and others exempted from military duties to fill the vacant posts, and thus he was appointed to the hut near Verdun, and by his courage and devotion gained the coveted distinction of the *Croix de Guerre*, and is now on the permanent staff of the Y. M. C. A. Soldiers' Branch.

Thus the Lord chooses His instruments and honors the faithful labor of His servants.—*McAll Mission Record*.

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## ROUEN

### JACQUES LAFON

*La Fraternité* opened its doors on October 1, 1920. The prefect of la Seine Inferieure having kindly put a playground at our disposal, we have taken the older children there every Thursday afternoon. Ever since the opening of the *Fraternité*, religious meetings have been held and have been well attended. A choir of girls sings the hymns practiced the previous evening at the singing class.

On the second and fourth Wednesday of the month the Men's Club meets. The pastors of Rouen give their help to this circle. At the first meeting Pastor G. Lauga gave an address on the principles of social Christianity.

A troupe of Boy Scouts has been organized.

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M. Cooreman was installed at Bicêtre on October 31st and we believe that the decision to place him there was as necessary as it was urgent. He seems to be just the man for the place and has set himself to the task with zeal. No one has yet been found to replace him at Nemours so that it has been necessary to send him back twice a month to conduct the main Sunday service and make some visits. The other Sunday services are cared for by Pastor Guiraud, of Fontainebleau, who also takes charge of the Thursday-school.



THE YOUNG "HOUSE-MOTHER" OF  
HOLIDAY HOME

If the thirty orphans who were the happy partakers of our Holiday Home could suddenly turn up before their American benefactors, their beaming faces with sparkling eyes would tell a "story without words" that would fill your hearts with satisfaction at the sight of the good you have done to these children. But to be able to measure the change that has come over our happy family, you should have seen them when we started off at the gare St. Lazare! The thin, pale cheeks of children of large towns, who never enjoy the country, told the sad tale of privation and suffering. The change in our little ones was noticed even by strangers. A lady who had watched them playing on the beach from the first expressed her admiration and interest. As a proof she gave twenty-five francs to buy "something nice" for the children, so the money was spent on chocolate to the satisfaction of everyone.

The house we rented for the three summer months is surrounded by uncultivated lawns, where the children can play without spoiling anything. There are beautiful trees all around and shady nooks. Besides all this there are several small out-houses with attics and haylofts which seem to have been built

on purpose to play games of hide-and-peek. This was one of the favorite games for the morning hours. After lunch we started off for the seaside, carrying with us twelve pounds of bread, of which every morsel was eaten up after the bath! The beach is sandy except where the tide is quite high.

If the health of our dear orphans prospered wonderfully, we have all reason to hope their young souls have been developed none the less. All the big ones (those over eight years) sat up in the evening after supper to sing hymns and hear the story of the love of Jesus, and learn how to pray. Most of them had never heard a real prayer before coming here. They knew nothing of that but the vain repetition they learn in the Catholic Church. They loved to sing our hymns and would have sung till midnight if allowed to do so! We have promised a hymn book to each as a "souvenir" of their holidays. I am sure that none of the hymns will be forgotten and many may be the means of brightening sad homes and heavy hearts.

We closed Holiday House in time for the children to be ready for school. Their mothers will have something to do to mend sleeves and knickers that have been "wounded" in climbing trees! But if the clothes are worse for wear, I feel sure the chemists will sell less medicine next winter than they usually do!

May the echo of the joyful shouts of our children reach all their kind friends in America!

ANNIE ROUSTAIN

Orphan Secretary

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**FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF RELIEF  
FOR FRANCE**

Owing to the withdrawal of many of the relief agencies from France, in order that they may assist in Central Europe, we are constantly receiving from France letters of insistent appeal for clothing, materials and groceries of all kinds.

We now have two headquarters for the distribution of relief: one in our central building, Paris (1 rue Pierre Levée), the old established *Vestiaire*; and a new *Vestiaire* in the North, at Fives-Lillé, under the direction of our great evangelist, Pastor Henri Nick. His daughter, Jeanne, writes, "We are

very well organized for receiving the *caisses* which you send to us from America, and we can use their contents just as fast as we receive them." Transportation facilities in France, at the present time, are very bad, making it wiser for us to send part of our shipments direct to Fives-Lille, the other part, as usual, to Paris, in order to avoid the delay in passing through our Paris Department of Relief.

In the *Vestiaire* at the *Salle Centrale*, Paris, we have in charge of the Supply Department Madame Vachon, and our own efficient friend and former U. S. Relief Secretary, Miss Andrée Demêtre, who is now installed there as Corresponding Secretary. She writes, "I have found my country a great and wonderful country; they are fast recovering from the war, but in the devastated regions there is terrible need for years to come, and the McAll Mission will have a lot to do for years to come, too."

One of our distributing agents, Mr. Chollet, says, "I find myself day after day facing such miserable conditions that I can hardly meet them. Frightful scenes of misery abound, impossible to describe, and I wish I might send stereoscopic views of the places where these poor creatures abide, who before the war lived in comfort and ease.

In one tarpaper covered shack lives a family with an old woman who for three years has been paralyzed, through an illness contracted during the war; her husband is very old and incapable of working, and his limbs are twisted by rheumatism. A poor girl, their daughter, now burdens them with a child. Here they are in a den inhabited by rats, which would destroy the baby, whom they love, did they not wage perpetual warfare upon them. Every one tells me they are fine people, which, of course, has increased my interest in them, and I wish their extreme gratefulness could reach the American friends who have given us the means of relieving such distress.

The most affecting sight I have seen was two families, one of eight children; the other of six, with their old grandmother living in a refuge of corrugated iron, which looks like a rabbit shed.

I have been to Vendelles, where I have found many families in distress without help. What a welcome I receive; what gratefulness when I offer them a few clothes which I try

to choose for each one, not forgetting, also, a small New Testament, or a large one, if I am dealing with old people.

Let me tell you again how much your cases are appreciated; the blankets, underwear, shoes, soap and food. I try to distribute it with the greatest care, gathering before hand all possible information. It happens that I not only help such individuals as I have been describing, but I also find opportunities of relieving families where there used to be wealth and property.

I need not add that the scope of the work is growing all the time, that is why I am to visit Lens again, and that neighborhood. I am also asked to go to other regions towards the Belgian frontier, and have been told of great distress in the Cambrai region.

I try to gather and send to you all the gratitude that has been expressed to the friends who have so generously helped these sadly afflicted people, and for whom our unaided efforts would be so insufficient.

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#### **A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF JUNIOR WORK**

DEAR JUNIORS:

Since there are so many of you whom I cannot see very often, this is the next best way of telling you how much I wish you could all have been at the fall Conference and how deeply I was impressed by the real desire for service of those who were there. The outlook is encouraging. Apparently the after-the-war reaction has not greatly affected our Junior Auxiliaries, and this period of general slackening is a golden opportunity for us who have the cause of France really at heart to show the sincerity and permanence of our love and interest.

You all have splendid ideas for the coming winter. Orange is planning a children's auxiliary, such as Buffalo already has. Many coin cards have been taken and Montclair used them (filled, of course!) as cards of admission to its first fall party, adding an appropriate verse on the back. The charming suggestion was made that they might be used as cards to a children's "Flower Party," the flower basket idea being carried out in decorations and program. But the many clever things you are planning will never go on one page of the RECORD. Write me for more suggestions.

You have all seen the envelopes for Sunday-school use. There is a big field for Junior effort here. Worn clothing may now be shipped—why not a McAll “Bundle Party”? And don’t forget our two old standbys, cocoa and soap!

It was an unusual pleasure at the Conference to hear from Mrs. Craig, and especially to know the latest from *La Bienvenue*. The eagerness with which you all pledged your continued support in Washington insures the future of our *Foyer*, I feel certain. There are still on hand many of our leaflets.

You will be glad to learn that there is a new Junior at Dayton. Warmest greetings to our new baby, and may she grow as fast and be as precocious as each of her older sisters! Hoping for a good, newsy letter before long from every auxiliary, yours for a most successful winter,

(Signed) EMILY WATERMAN PALMER

It has been suggested that each Junior Auxiliary find some artistic member whose clever fingers can make an enlargement on linen of the small map showing the McAll Stations which is printed on the first page of this issue.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT

##### The Presidents’ Conference

Over forty auxiliary officers attended the President’s Conference in New York City on October 29th.

At the morning session the interest centered around the informal story of recent visits to McAll halls in Paris, Nantes and Lille by Mrs. Helen M. Craig, of Boston. During the summer Mrs. Craig had exceptional opportunities for meeting M. Guex and other members of the Paris Board and was able also to see two of the Holiday Homes. Her story of the way in which the Mission is caring for children and old people, and the great opportunity it has for reaching the masses who were helped by its various activities during the war was most inspiring and ranged from an account of luncheon at *La Bienvenue* to the first communion service in Pastor Chastand’s new *Foyer de l’Ame* at Nantes.

One almost immediate result of Mrs. Craig’s appeals for advance work was the gift of \$1075 by Mrs. Roberts Le Boutillier, of Philadelphia, which will make possible the pur-

chase of a lot adjoining the Holiday Home near Nantes. This Bellevue Home has cared for eighty-five children at a time, and the additional ground space will mean that tents can be placed there and the number of children increased.

Mrs. James C. Colgate presided over the hour on relief work, during which the need for continued activity on the part of the auxiliaries through the Relief Depots was demonstrated.

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. Berry told of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund which is to signalize the Mission's half century in 1922. A new illustrated leaflet dealing with this proposed celebration may be secured at the Bureau.

At the Presidents' Conference it was voted to bring before the next Annual Meeting the subject of changing the name of the American McAll Association to the American McAll Association for France.

**The President in Buffalo** Mrs. Kelley spent Saturday, November 20th as a guest of the Buffalo Auxiliaries. In the afternoon she spoke with her usual charm and earnestness to a large gathering of women in the Methodist Deaconess' House. One immediate result was the raising of almost a hundred dollars to purchase materials to be sent to France through the Elizabeth Relief Depot. A pleasant incident of the meeting was the presentation of a certificate of life membership in the Association to the recently retired treasurer, Mrs. John A. Stein, in appreciation of her long and efficient service. Mrs. Kelley met the Junior Auxiliary at a supper at the College Club, where there were forty-three girls present. Much interest and enthusiasm were manifest among this splendid group of young women who are planning among other activities a membership drive in connection with a tea at the home of the president.

**The Field Secretary's Western Itinerary** INDIANAPOLIS. The Field Secretary's first stop was at Indianapolis, which he found very much alive. The Thursday night prayer meeting people listened with much courtesy and interest and he also spoke to the "Over the Teacups Club," at the home of Mrs. T. C. Day.

CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. The Field Secretary was again accorded a welcome at the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, November 14th. Sunday morning he preached

at Lake Forest. On Wednesday evening, November 17th, Mrs. Herman H. Butler, of Winnetka, kindly invited a group of friends to meet him at dinner, which was followed by a delightful reception from 8.30 to 10.30 in Mrs. Butler's drawing-room, the Field Secretary speaking for an hour. On Thursday evening, the 18th, he was the guest of Dr. Covert, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at the monthly dinner of the Chicago Ministerial Association.

MILWAUKEE. Tuesday, November 16th, was a notable day in the history of the Milwaukee McAll Auxiliary. This Auxiliary, the child of our late editor, Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, held its fall meeting in the Parish House of Emmanuel Church, the pastor, Dr. Jenkins, conducting the devotional exercises. Seven different denominations were represented in the gathering. As Mrs. Kitchel called for the reports of the year, the secretary and treasurer responded both in words and in figures which indicated a most hopeful year in the life of the new society. Just before the Field Secretary on his annual visit made his address and appeal to the Auxiliary, the rector of St. Paul's Church brought General Nivelles with his sister, Colonel Azan and Lieutenant Wood (son of General Wood) into the room. The hero of Verdun was not only assured in the applause that greeted him of the warm love of the Milwaukee people for France and for himself, but also in the close attention given him as he spoke, in quite perfect English and in deepest modesty, a few words of sincerest appreciation.

The Field Secretary's itinerary further included a visit to Sioux City, Denver and Omaha.

**New  
Leaflets**

Remember—"It pays to advertise" the Mission's urgent needs, as it does the latest toilet article. Let every president send for copies of the two new leaflets, "The Half-Century Fund" and "Orphans and Vacation Colonies."

The strong appeal for the fiftieth anniversary fund printed in this number has been gotten out in attractive leaflet form, beautifully illustrated.

The orphan leaflet is a catchy little folder convenient for enclosing in correspondence envelopes. Help to give them both a wide and thoughtful circulation.



**A Thanksgiving  
Bazaar**

Since it was a Thanksgiving Bazaar that the New York Auxiliary held November 18th, it was planned with reference to its name. The management of the Plaza Hotel decorated the rooms with the American and French flags, which made a fitting background. Miss Horn had a table in a conspicuous place, facing the door, on which was a box to receive contributions for war orphans and literature telling of the plans for them and the requirements for adoption.

In the corner facing the door was the turkey grab-bag, the ingenious idea of one of the managers. It consisted of a piece of canvas stretched across the corner on which was painted a huge turkey, beautifully painted by a Beaux-Arts student. Where the head and neck should be was a large hole and through the hole came the arm of the operator covered with red muslin to represent the turkey's head and neck.

The ten cents was placed in the turkey's beak, where upon the arm disappeared from sight to deposit the money and come out again with the purchase neatly wrapped in white tissue paper, held where the money had been. It was very effective and popular, the whole thing being purchased early in the afternoon and delivered the next day in a suburban town for a Thanksgiving fair that was to be held there.

So we have lost the grab-bag for future occasions, but gained in publicity in another town and established a feeling of good fellowship with our neighbors.

The grocery table was an innovation and proved a success. It was piled high with packages and tins, all of which were contributed by firms who seemed quite willing to donate their wares for the advertising it gave them.

There was a toy table and two fancy tables, while the Juniors made a record for themselves with a table of silk apparel and lingerie, and another of cake and candy. They also had an adjoining room where tea, cake and sandwiches were served.

We regard our first bazaar with satisfaction, for beside taking in about a thousand dollars, which will be used towards our pledge for St. Quentin, we made many new friends and increased the good fellowship, which is one of the assets of the New York Auxiliary.

**RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM  
AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES**

**October 7—December 10, 1920—\$12,546.63**

<b>VERMONT, \$10.00</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA, \$3,111.50</b>	
Bennington 1st Congregational		Avondale .....	\$18 00
Church Girls' Club .....	\$10 00	Chatham .....	18 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS, \$877.11</b>		Drexel Hill .....	40 00
Andover Friends .....	\$20 00	Dixmont .....	10 00
Boston Auxiliary .....	488 00	Easton Auxiliary .....	183 46
Boston Junior Auxiliary .....	55 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary .....	2,391 46
Lexington .....	44 50	Pittsburgh Auxiliary .....	140 25
Pittsfield Auxiliary .....	108 00	Sewickley Auxiliary .....	203 73
Springfield Auxiliary .....	138 11	West Chester Auxiliary .....	106 60
Wellesley .....	18 00		
Worcester Auxiliary .....	5 50	<b>MARYLAND, \$450.50</b>	
<b>RHODE ISLAND, \$18.00</b>		Baltimore Auxiliary .....	\$450 50
Providence Auxiliary .....	\$18 00	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$465.75</b>	
<b>CONNECTICUT, \$1,153.00</b>		Washington Auxiliary .....	\$465 75
Hartford Auxiliary .....	\$480 00	<b>INDIANA, \$52.50</b>	
Hartford Junior Auxiliary .....	18 00	Indianapolis Auxiliary . . .	\$52 50
Meriden Auxiliary .....	100 00	<b>ILLINOIS, \$1,290.40</b>	
New Britain Auxiliary .....	247 00	Chicago Auxiliary .....	\$1,025 40
New Haven Auxiliary .....	308 00	Lake Forest .....	65 00
<b>NEW YORK, \$2,026.04</b>		Winnetka .....	200 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary .....	\$133 00	<b>MICHIGAN, \$247.00</b>	
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary .....	105 54	Detroit Auxiliary .....	\$247 00
Buffalo Auxiliary .....	265 50	<b>WISCONSIN, \$40.00</b>	
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary .....	90 00	Milwaukee Auxiliary .....	\$40 00
Ithaca Circle .....	58 00	<b>MINNESOTA, \$81.00</b>	
New York Auxiliary .....	1,194 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary .....	\$62 00
Rochester Auxiliary .....	72 00	St. Paul Auxiliary .....	19 00
Troy Auxiliary .....	18 00	<b>FLORIDA, \$72.00</b>	
Utica Auxiliary .....	90 00	Gainesville .....	\$36 00
<b>NEW JERSEY, \$2,569.83</b>		Lake City .....	36 00
Belvidere Auxiliary .....	\$133 50	<b>TEXAS, \$36.00</b>	
Bloomfield 1st Pres. Church ..	8 00	Dallas .....	\$36 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary .....	72 00	Per National W. C. T. Union	\$46 00
Haddonfield .....	36 00		
Jersey City .....	2 00		
Montclair Auxiliary .....	550 00		
Morristown Auxiliary .....	262 50		
Newark Auxiliary .....	200 00		
New Brunswick Auxiliary .....	53 33		
Orange Auxiliary .....	1,000 50		
Plainfield Auxiliary .....	90 00		
Princeton Circle .....	162 00		

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Any person may become a member of the Association by the annual payment of one dollar.

Any person may become a life member of the Association by the payment of twenty-five dollars.

Any person may become an honorary member of the Association by the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars, and such membership shall continue for life.

Engraved certificates of life and honorary membership may be obtained from the Bureau, 1710 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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